

MITH and SON
JUST RECEIVED,
HEL, from IRELAND, 5 boxes
well laid in
H LINEN,
in PORK in hds, and bls,
few hds.
OAT MEAL,
READ HOSE, which they
sell low for Cash.

Turnpike Company.
ders are called upon to make
Ten per cent. upon each share
king their payments, renders
it necessary—measures will be
to compel those who are now
up their balances. Payments
the subscriber, at this place,
receive the same.
President and Directors.
Hartshorne, Treasurer,
Mo. 3d. so in

ian's Attend!
rider will sell, on low
ments, a LOT of GROUND
(Tobacco, on which there are a
te and kitchen, a large two story
convenient granary and stable
lands for the retail wet and
dry goods. If not sold by the 15th of
will be exposed to public sale on
hn E. Ford will contract for
ses, on application, at any time
of sale. An indisputable title

John M'Clanahan.
pt. 20. so in

Dollars Reward.
was Stolen from the sub-
near the Thorough Fair Mill,
the 12th inst. a bright boy
high, with a small blaze in her
white, long hair in her mane
seed to be with foal, ten years
the above reward will be given
if he be convicted, or live

John M'Clanahan.
pt. 20. so in

ck Kemelmyer.
LIMNER,
forms the public that he has
School next door to Colonel
street, where he will instruct
Gentlemen in drawing and
Colours and Crayons everyday
Saturday. Hours of attend-
dies from twelve to one, and
to 7 o'clock in the forenoon.

He also,
Painting in Oil and Crayons,
ishes belonging to the art of
use painting.

Likewise,
glasses and picture frames in the
inner possible.

Dollars Reward.
from the subscriber on the 1st
to woman named

B E C K,
age, pretty lusty, of a yellow
posed to be secreted by Henry
Ben, who has a numerous ac-
andria, and may have conveyed

up said negro and delivers her
on Occoquan, Davis's Ford,
shall receive the above re-
of the county, reasonable ex-
her home. It is suppos-
ed.

William Davis.
so in

be Rented,
n of years or forever,
TIVE LOTS of FIVE
ACRES
in a mile and an half of the
a, and five from the City of
the situation of the ground is
good and susceptible of high cul-
lubrious, and the prospect of
the river Potomac, and the
in the highest degree beauti-
ful.

ALSO,
some situations on the
Leesburg road,
be made known on applica-
tions.

LES ALEXANDER, Jun.
at the Vendue Store,
Copper Still
about 300 Gallons.
T. PATTEN. d

DAILY BY
N O W D E N.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. III.]

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1803.

[No. 372.

Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY,
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store, the
corner of King and Union Streets.
Rum in hds, and barrels,
Whiskey in barrels,
Apple Brandy in barrels,
Gin in casks,
Wine in pipes and quarter casks,
Molasses in hds.
Sugar in hds, and barrels,
White and brown Soap in boxes,
Coffee in casks and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Queen's Ware, and
ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE—
Broad Cloths, Irish Linens,
Caffinnes, Calicoes,
Kerseys, Threads,
Coatings, Chintzes,
Halfhicks, Bedticks,
Fearnought, Oznaburys,
Blankets, Sewing Silks,
Planes, Mudlin and Muslin
Negro Cottons, Handkerchiefs,
Worked and other India Cottons, &c.
Stockings.

THOS. PATTEN, Auctioneer.

September 27.

FOR SALE, Bills of Exchange on London.

Wm. HODGSON.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY,
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,
Rum in hogheads and barrels.

French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hds, tierces and bls.
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Chocolate
White and brown Soap } in boxes,
Mould and dip'd Candles
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and trails,
Queen's Ware in crates,
FURNITURE, &c.

ALSO.

A variety of DRY GOODS,

Among which are,
Cloths, Coatings,
Kerseymeres, Duffils,
Plsins and Kerseys,
Negro Cottons, Serges,
Elaticks, blue Friezes,
Calmances and Ruffles,
Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Silegia do.
Oznaburys and Ticklenburgs,
Muslins and Muslin Hand's,
India Muslins and Table Cloths
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Coloured Threads, Hats,
And sundry other Articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

September 27.

MUSCOVADO SUGAR.

THE subscribers have received, per the schr's
Lebo, and offer for sale on reasonable terms,
5 hds. }
19 tierces, } First quality
79 bls. } Guadaloupe Sugar.

They have also on hand,
20 puncheons 4th proof Jamaica Spirits,
12 do. do. St. Kitts Rum,
Whiskey in tierces and bls.
And a parcel of St. Martins Salt.

J. and T. Vowell.

August 26.

Cotton & Stewart,
Have received a considerable addition to their
former stock of
BOOKS & STATIONARY.

ALSO,
500 pieces of PAPER HANGINGS of the
most modern patterns—now opening and for sale
at their Book Store, Royal Street, Alexandria;
where country merchants and others may be sup-
plied with every article in their line on the most
moderate terms.

August 19.

A Gardner Wanted.

I wish to employ a man who is qualified to
undertake the management and cultivation of a
large Garden and seventy acres of land, in the
neighbourhood of Alexandria.

James Craik.

Sept. 5.

For Freight or Charter, To any Port in Europe, (the Baltic and Medi- terranean excepted.)

The Ship ANN,
CHAS. BRADFORD, Master;
burthen 222 tons, just off her first
voyage, in complete order and will
be ready to receive a cargo in a few
days. For terms apply to the master
on board, at King street wharf, or

Thomas Irwin.

The Owners and Consignees of merchan-
dize, on board the above ship, are requested to
make immediate application for the same; such as
do not, may be assured they will be landed and
stored for their accounts.

Sept. 23.

d71

For Sale,

THE SLOOP
Diana, a good tight vessel,
carries 3000 bushels, or 600 barrels
flour.

ALSO,
The Schooner Lebo,
burthen Five Hundred bar.rels. Both
vessels are lying at our wharf, and will
be sold on low terms.

We have received by the sloop Diana,
60 hds. Guadaloupe clayed Sugars,
of good quality.

And have on hand,

Jamaica Spirits,
Windward Rum,
Muscovado Sugars, first and second qualities,
Pork, Wilkey, &c. &c. all which will be sold
at reasonable prices.

JOHN & THOS. VOWELL.

Sept. 8.

For FREIGHT, (Coastways)

The Schooner
SEA FLOWER,
ELVY DOUGHTY,
Master;

burthen 500 barrels, now lying at the
upper side of Prince street wharf.—

Apply to the master on board, or to

Daniel M'Clean.

Who has for sale,
Peach Brandy of an excellent qua-
lity, soap and candles, mica and prime pork, Phi-
ladelphia hoop and bar iron, nail rods and foil
leather.

August 23.

For Freight or Charter, (To any port in the West Indies or the U. States)

THE SCH'R
DISPATCH,
JOSHUA PREBLE, Master,

burthen 750 barrels. She is a fine
staunch vessel, completely sound and
ready to receive a cargo immediately.

Apply to the master on board at Gilpin's Wharf,
or to

JOSEPH RIDDLE, & Co.

Sept. 7.

For Freight or Charter,

The SHIP
Fair American,
Capt. STOVER,

about two years old, burthen 217
tons. Apply to

Janney & Paton.

Who have received and for sale on board said
vessel,

160 tons Plaster of Paris.

For Freight or Charter,

The Schooner RESOLUTION,
Job Simmons, Master;

a complete, staunch vessel, burthen

950 barrels, ready to receive a cargo. Apply to

John G. Ladd,

at his dwelling house on Prince, between Fairfax

and Royal streets.

Sept. 22.

For Sale,

A handsome FARM,

Three miles from Alexandria, partly lying on the
main road that leads to Colchester, containing
one hundred and twenty five acres, handsomely
improved, and pleasantly situated; on the
premises are a neat dwelling house, a kitchen ad-
joining, dairy, an excellent well of water, and a
barn 60 feet long, together with a general collec-
tion of choice fruit trees. The situation is a coun-
try seat is well adapted for the residence of any
person who may buy it, and will be sold on mode-
rate terms by the proprietor.

THOS. RICHARDS.

Sept. 5.

Robert & John Gray,

King street,

Have just received from N. York,

An additional assortment of

BOOKS,

of which the following are a part:

Dr. Lettome's Hints, designed to
promote Beneficence, Temperance and Medical
Science, 3 vols. 8vo. boards.

Federalist, 2 vols. 8vo. calf gilt; the same in
sheep.

Dobson's Life of Peirarch, do. do.

Public Characters, or Contemporary Biography,

8vo.

Public Characters, for 1802 and 1803, boards.

Adventures of Telemachus, 2 vols. 8vo. calf,

gilt.

Thompson's Seafons, with fine plates, calf,

gilt.

Lady's Monthly Museum, ornamented with
beautiful engravings of Fashion for every Month
in the Year, 9 vols. 12mo. calf, gilt.

German Theatre, 6 vols. calf, gilt.

Young Gentleman and Lady's Magazine, 2

vols. 8vo.

Lord Kaines's Sketches of the History of Man,

4 vols. 12m.

Thulaba, the Destroyer, a metrical romance, by

Robert Southey, 2 vols. 12m.

Thompson's Pictures of Poetry, 12m.

The Enchanted Plants, fine-plates, calf, gilt.

Pleasure and Pains of Memory, do. do.

Beller Letters Repository for 1801, '2 and '3;

fine hot pressed, ornamented with plates.

Gifford's Bavia and Mavia, 12m. boards.

Evan's Essays on the action for money had

and received, on the Law of Insurances, and on

the Law of Bills of Exchange and Promissory

Notes, 8vo.

Taylor's Reports, 8vo.

Porcupine's Works, 2 vols. 8vo.

Folio, quarto, octavo and pocket Bibles, gilt &

plain; common Prayer Books, gilt and plain;

Watt's Psalms & Hymns, large and small; do.

bound in Morocco.

Wallace on Diseases.

Towfend's Guide to Health.

Brown's Elements of Medicine.

John Bell's Anatomy.

And a great number of other articles too nu-
merous to insert in an advertisement.

July 27.

<h

British Intelligence, By arrivals at Boston.

BOSTON, September 20.

AN ENGLISH

VIEW OF THE WHOLE GROUND."

The following paper has been published by the British government, and sent by its direction to every parish in the kingdom. It will inform and admonish Americans, as well as Englishmen; and will well repay the most attentive or repeated perusal.

CIRCULAR.

To the officiating ministers of the several publishers in England and Wales.

IT having been tho't necessary, that at this momentous crisis, his majesty's subjects in every part of the kingdom, and of every rank and degree, should be fully apprised of the danger, with which their property and their lives, their liberties, and their religion are threatened, in order that their energy may be called forth, and that, under God's Providence, the safety of the realm may thereby be provided for and its ancient honour maintained; it having been also thought, that the church is the most safe, regular and certain channel of circulation, as well as the best suited to the importance of the subject: It appears advisable to adopt that mode of communication, more especially as, in the execution of the great national purpose, such material aid may be expected from the wisdom and zeal of the clergy. In consequence whereof you will herewith receive certain copies of a printed paper, entitled, "Important considerations for the people of this kingdom." It is requested, that you will be pleased to cause part of them to be deposited in pews, and part to be distributed in the aisles, among the poor on the Sunday following the day on which you shall receive them. They are also enclosed certain copies calculated for posting; one of which is intended to be placed on the church door, and another in some such public part of the parish, as you may deem best fitted for making it known among the parishioners.

IMPORTANT CONSIDERATIONS FOR THE PEOPLE of this KINGDOM.

At a moment, when we are entering on a scene deeply interesting, not only to this nation, but to the whole civilized world; at a moment, when we all, without distinction of rank or degree, are called upon to rally round, and to range ourselves beneath the banners of that sovereign, under whose long, mild, and fostering reign, the far greater part of us, capable of bearing arms, have been born and reared up to manhood; at a moment, when we are by his truly royal and paternal example, incited to make every sacrifice and every exertion in a war, the event of which is to decide, whether we are still to enjoy, and bequeath to our children, the possessions, the comforts, the liberties, and the national honors, handed down to us from generation to generation, by our gallant forefathers; or whether we are, at once, to fall from this favored and honorable station, and to become the miserable cowering slaves, the hewers of wood and the drawers of water, of those very Frenchmen, whom the valour of our fleets and armies have taught us to despise; at such a moment, it behoves us calmly and without dismay, to examine our situation, to consider what are the grounds of the awful contest in which we are engaged; what are the wishes, the designs, and the pretensions of our enemies; what would be the consequences, if those enemies were to triumph over us; what are our means, and what ought to be our motives, not only for frustrating their malicious intentions, but for inflicting just and memorable chastisement on their insolent and guilty heads.

The grounds of the war are, by no means, as our enemies pretend, to be sought for in a desire entertained by his majesty to keep the island of Malta, contrary to the treaty of peace, or to leave unfulfilled any other part of his sacred engagements: They are to be sought for in the ambition of the first Consul of France, and in his implacable hatred of Britain, because in the power and valor of Britain alone, he finds a check to the ambition, which aims at nothing short of the conquest of the world. His majesty, ever anxious to procure for his people prosperity and ease, eagerly seized the first opportunity that offered itself for the restoration of peace; but not without remembering, at the same time, that their safety, for which it was his peculiar duty to provide, was not to be sacrificed to any other consideration. This peace he concluded with the most sincere desire, that it might be durable, and the conduct of France would be

such as to authorize him to execute, with scrupulous punctuality, every one of the stipulations of the treaty. But scarcely was that compact concluded, when the first consul, at the very time that his majesty was surrendering to France and Holland, the great and numerous conquests he had made from them during the war, began a new sort of hostility upon the weak and defenceless states on the continent of Europe: Piedmont a country equal to all Scotland, was added to France: Holland, which had at the making of the peace, been reconciled as an independent nation, became, more than ever, the object of French rapacity and despotism, was compelled to furnish ships and stores for French expeditions, and to feed and clothe French armies; the only use of which was to keep her in a state of slavish subjection, and to render her shores an object of serious alarm and real danger to Great Britain; Switzerland was invaded by a French army, which compelled the people of that once free and happy country, to submit to a government framed at Paris, the members of which government were chiefly composed of men, who had betrayed the liberties of their country, and who were nominated by the consul himself.—

Notwithstanding, however, all these and several other acts of aggression and tyranny, some of which were highly injurious to Great Britain, and were shameful violations of the treaty of peace, still his majesty earnestly endeavoured to avoid a recurrence to arms; but the consul, emboldened by our forbearance, and imputing to a dread of his power, that which he ought to have imputed solely to our desire to live at peace, manifested his profidious intentions, again to take possession of Egypt, whence we had driven him in disgrace; again to open a road to our possessions in India, there to destroy one of the principal sources of our wealth and our greatness.

Not contented with thus preparing for our destruction from without, endeavoring to cut off our intercourse with the rest of the world, shutting as far as he was able, all the ports of other countries against us; gradually destroying our navigation, commerce, and trade; hemming us up in our own island, and exposing our manufacturers, artizans, and laborers, to the danger of starving for want of employment; not contented with the malignant endeavors, and seeming to regard us as already within his grasp, he audaciously interfered in the management of our domestic concerns; required us to violate our laws by banishing those subjects of the French monarch, who had fled hither for shelter from his unjust and tyrannical government; demanded of us the suppression of the liberty of speech and of the press, and in a word, clearly demonstrated his resolution not leave us a moment's tranquility, until we had surrendered our constitution, until we had laid all our liberties at his feet, and until, like the Dutch, the Italians, and the Swiss, we had submitted to be governed by decrees sent us from France.

Besides the motives of ambition, the desire to dominate over, and to trample upon all the rest of mankind, the first consul has a reason, peculiar to himself, for wishing to reduce us to a state of poverty, weakness, submission, and silence; which reason will be at once evident, when we consider the origin of his authority, and the nature of his government. Having succeeded, thro' a long course of perfidious and bloody deeds, in usurping the throne of his lawful sovereign; having under the name of *Equality*, established in his own person and family, a government the most pompous and expensive, while the people are pining with hunger, and in rags; having, with the word *Liberty*, continually on his lips, erected a despotism the most oppressive, the most capricious, and the most cruel that the Almighty, in his wrath, ever suffered to exist; having, by such means, obtained such an end, he feared, that while there remained upon the earth, and especially within a few leagues of France, people enjoying, under a mild and legitimate sovereign, all the blessing of freedom; while there remained such a people, so situated, and dreaded and not without reason, that their sentiments and their example would, by degrees, penetrate thro' his forest of bayonets, his myriads of spies, and would, first or last, shake the foundation of his ill-gotten power. He could not, indeed, impute either to our sovereign or to his subjects, any design, much less any attempt, to disturb him in the exercise of his usurped authority. We never have interfered, nor have we ever shown any desire to interfere in the concerns of the consul or his republic; and his majesty, even after all the acts of provocation, all the injuries and insults committed against himself and his people, has now solemnly renewed his declaration, that his object is not to destroy or change any thing in the internal state of other countries, but solely to preserve, in his own dominions, every thing dear to himself and his subjects.

This, however, is not sufficient to satisfy the consul of France; it is not sufficient that we abstain, both by actions and by words, from exciting discontent amongst those who have the misfortune to be subjects to his sway; we must not afford

them an example, we must not remain free, lest they should learn lessons of freedom; we must destroy our ancient and venerable monarchy, lest they should sigh for a lawful and merciful king; we must not be happy, lest they should covet happiness; we must not speak, lest our voice should disturb the peace of Bonaparte; we must not breathe, we must cease to exist, because our existence gives umbrage to a man, who from the walls of Acre, fled, in shame and disgrace, before a handful of Britons.

Such being the grounds of the war, such the wishes and designs, such the preposterous and insolent pretensions of the enemy, it next behoves us to consider, what will be the consequence to ourselves, what will be our wretched lot, if that enemy should succeed in the invasion and subjugation of our country. Of what the French would, in such case, do here, we may form some judgment, from what they have done in all those countries, where the remissness of the government together with the pusillanimity of the people, have given them the predominance. There is no country, into which they have been able to enter, where their footsteps have not been marked with blood; where they have spared either high or low, rich or poor, sex or age; where terror has not been their forerunner, and where desolation and misery have not marched in their rear. In the long and black catalogue of French cruelties towards the people of other countries, those of the first consul, and of the generals and soldiers immediately under his command, first present themselves to our attention. In 1796, Bonaparte, at the head of a numerous French army, invaded Italy, declaring to the people, that he came as their friend and their brother, to deliver them from taxes and slavery, and promising them safety for their persons, security for their property, respect for their laws, and reverence for their religion. They listened, they believed; they threw open their gates, they laid down their arms, they received the Gallic serpent to their bosom, and fatal indeed were the effects of their credulity! His reverence for their religion, he displayed by giving up all their places of worship to indiscriminate plunder and by defiling them with every species of sacrilege; his respect for their laws was evinced, not only by the abrogation of those laws, but by the arbitrary enforcement of an unconditional submission to the mandates of himself and his generals; the security which he promised to their property was exhibited in enormous contributions, in the seizure of all the public funds, as well as those of every charitable foundation, not excepting schools, hospitals, or any other resource for the support of the poor, the aged, and the helpless; and, as to the persons of the unfortunate people, he provided for their safety by laying the whole country under the severest military execution, by giving up the towns and villages to fire and sword, and by exposing the inhabitants to be pillaged and murdered by his rapacious and inhuman soldiers, whom he authorised and even ordered to shoot every man that attempted to resist them, whatever might be the crimes in which they were engaged. On his return from Italy, which he left in a state of beggary and irretrievable ruin, he prepared for the invasion of Egypt, a country which was at peace with France, and against the people or the government of which, France had no cause of complaint; but the conquest of this country was necessary in order to open a road to the Indian possessions of Great Britain.

In pursuit of this object, Bonaparte invaded Egypt, where he repeated his promises to respect religion, property, and persons, and where, the more effectually to disguise his purposes, he issued a proclamation, declaring himself and his army true Mahometans; and boasting of having made war upon the Christians, and destroyed their religion. One of their first deeds after this act of apostacy was to massacre almost all the inhabitants of the populous city of Alexandria. "The people," says one of his generals, betake themselves to their prophet, and fill their mosques—but men and women, old and young, and even babes at the breast, ALL are massacred!" Some time after this sanguinary transaction Bonaparte having made prisoners of three thousand eight hundred Turks, in the fortresses of Jaffa, and wishing to relieve himself from the trouble and expense of guarding and supporting them, ordered them to be marched to an open place, where part of his army fired on them with musquetry and grape shot, stabbing and cutting to death the few who escaped the fire, while he himself looked on, and rejoiced at the horrid scene. Nor were his cruelties, while in Egypt, confined to those whom he called his enemies; for finding his hospitals at Jaffa crowded with sick soldiers, and desirous to dislodge himself of them, he ordered one of his physicians to destroy them by poison. The physician refused to obey; but an apothecary was found, willing to perpetrate the deed; opium was mixed with their food; and thus five hundred and eighty Frenchmen perished by the order of the general, under whose flag they had fought; by the order of the very man, to whose despotic sway the whole French nation now patiently submits! Let them so submit, but let us not think of such shameful, such degrading submission. Let us recollect, that this impious and ferocious invader was stopped in his career of rapine and blood by a mere handful of Britons; and was finally induced to desert his troops, and to flee from the land he had invaded, at the approach of that aliant British army by which Egypt was delivered from the most odious and most destructive of all its plagues. This it is for us to recollect; and to recollect, shame and disgrace upon our heads, if we do not resist, if we do not overcome, if we do not chastise this rapacious, this bloody minded tyrant, who has now marked out our country

for subjugation, our fields for desolation, our houses for pillage; and who, in the insolence of his ambition, has held us forth to the world as a meek, a feeble, and cowardly race, destined to grace his triumphal car, and to augment the number of his slaves.

(To be continued.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.

By the British Packet from Falmouth, and the ship Black River, from Bristol, we have received the London Intelligence to the 12th Aug. of which the following are the principal articles.

The Packet was chased into the Hook yester day by a French privateer schooner, and the captain held himself in readiness for an engagement; but the latter did not arrive last. The appearance

"Will you go to my father's read and pray with them, with them, and warn them to meet their God in heaven?"

LONDON, August 11. Government has it in contemplation to call upon every foreigner in this country to leave his name, address and occupation at the Alien Office, and to take measures against those who neglect to do so.

Lord St. Vincent has caused the most stric

orders to be issued to the commanders of the dif

ferent ships of war, that any of the crew who

may be wounded, or otherwise hurt, so as to render it

necessary to send them to the Hospitals, may re

ceive a small ticket, to prevent their being depr

ed of the benefit of the chest at Chatham.

Several contradictory reports are in circulation relative to the conduct about to be adopted by the northern powers; by one it is confidently as

sisted that the Emperor of Russia has given the

most unequivocal assurance to our government of his friendly disposition to the cause in which we

are embarked, and that there is reason to believe

that the Russian fleet now cruising in the Baltic

will winter in a British port. A second report

relative to Russia is, that in consequence of the

blockade of the Elbe, the Russian Ambassador in

this country had orders to return home, unless

the propositions of the Court of Petersburgh were

accepted, and the Elbe reopened.

It is also stat

ed that the First Consul having demanded of the

Court of Denmark permission to garrison Hol

stein with French troops, the Danes and Swedes

had determined to declare against France. Na

ther of the above reports have we been enabled to

trace to any respectable authority.

A report prevailed yesterday in the city that the most satisfactory accounts have been received of the determination of the Dutch to seize the first opportunity to free themselves from the tyranny of France, and that we have received every possible encouragement to undertake an expedition to the coast of Holland.

Arrived, British Packet Princess Amelia, Wade, Falmouth; ship Black River, Gallup, Bristol; Flora, Lee, Amsterdam; brig Georgia Packet, Living, Cadiz; Rocco, Gallischal, Jersey.

We are indebted to captain Hamilton, of the brig Gayoso, for the following extracts from his log book:—Left at Cape Francois, on the 14th instant, brig Fair America of Baltimore, time of sailing uncertain; schr. Hiram, Chase, of New- port, to sail for New York in 5 or 6 days; Citizen, Muir, to sail for New York in 8 or 9 days; schr. Sophia, of and for Baltimore, to sail 3d inst. schr. Nancy, Jefferies of and for Philadelphia, 4th; Phoebe, of Philadelphia, uncertain; Amiable, Rinker, of and for Philadelphia, from Gibraltar; also the Hugh J. from Embden, bound to Boston, lat. 42, long. 55, spoke the Bruce, 37 days from Liverpool b

Sept. 17, in lat. 36, long. 68, from Norfolk, 11 days out, on

Sept. 18, spoke the brig Comet, bound to Barbados, 3 days

Arrived in Hampton Roads, Hole, the ship Atlantic, capt. from Liverpool. Sailed in company with the Planter, Boush, for City Point, passed G

Arrived in Hampton Roads, Hole, the ship Atlantic, capt. from Liverpool. Sailed in company with the Planter, Boush, for City Point, passed G

Arrived in Hampton Roads, Hole, the ship Atlantic, capt. from Liverpool. Sailed in company with the Planter, Boush, for City Point, passed G

Arrived in Hampton Roads, Hole, the ship Atlantic, capt. from Liverpool. Sailed in company with the Planter, Boush, for City Point, passed G

Arrived in Hampton Roads, Hole, the ship Atlantic, capt. from Liverpool. Sailed in company with the Planter, Boush, for City Point, passed G

Arrived in Hampton Roads, Hole, the ship Atlantic, capt. from Liverpool. Sailed in company with the Planter, Boush, for City Point, passed G

Arrived in Hampton Roads, Hole, the ship Atlantic, capt. from Liverpool. Sailed in company with the Planter, Boush, for City Point, passed G

Arrived in Hampton Roads, Hole, the ship Atlantic, capt. from Liverpool. Sailed in company with the Planter, Boush, for City Point, passed G

Arrived in Hampton Roads, Hole, the ship Atlantic, capt. from Liverpool. Sailed in company with the Planter, Boush, for City Point, passed G

Arrived in Hampton Roads, Hole, the ship Atlantic, capt. from Liverpool. Sailed in company with the Planter, Boush, for City Point, passed G

Arrived in Hampton Roads, Hole, the ship Atlantic, capt. from Liverpool. Sailed in company with the Planter, Boush, for City Point, passed G

Arrived in Hampton Roads, Hole, the ship Atlantic, capt. from Liverpool. Sailed in company with the Planter, Boush, for City Point, passed G

Arrived in Hampton Roads, Hole, the ship Atlantic, capt. from Liverpool. Sailed in company with the Planter, Boush, for City Point, passed G

Arrived in Hampton Roads, Hole, the ship Atlantic, capt. from Liverpool. Sailed in company with the Planter, Boush, for City Point, passed G

Arrived in Hampton Roads, Hole, the ship Atlantic, capt. from Liverpool. Sailed in company with the Planter, Boush, for City Point, passed G

Arrived in Hampton Roads, Hole, the ship Atlantic, capt. from Liverpool. Sailed in company with the Planter, Boush, for City Point, passed G

Arrived in Hampton Roads, Hole, the ship Atlantic, capt. from Liverpool. Sailed in company with the Planter, Boush, for City Point, passed G

Arrived in Hampton Roads, Hole, the ship Atlantic, capt. from Liverpool. Sailed in company with the Planter, Boush, for City Point, passed G

Arrived in Hampton Roads, Hole, the ship Atlantic, capt. from Liverpool. Sailed in company with the Planter, Boush, for City Point, passed G

Arrived in Hampton Roads, Hole, the ship Atlantic, capt. from Liverpool. Sailed in company with the Planter, Boush, for City Point, passed G

Arrived in Hampton Roads, Hole, the ship Atlantic, capt. from Liverpool. Sailed in company with the Planter, Boush, for City Point, passed G

Arrived in Hampton Roads, Hole, the ship Atlantic, capt. from Liverpool. Sailed in company with the Planter, Boush, for City Point, passed G

Arrived in Hampton Roads, Hole, the ship Atlantic, capt. from Liverpool. Sailed in company with the Planter, Boush, for City Point, passed G

Arrived in Hampton Roads, Hole, the ship Atlantic, capt. from Liverpool. Sailed in company with the Planter, Boush, for City Point, passed G

Arrived in Hampton Roads, Hole, the ship Atlantic, capt. from Liverpool. Sailed in company with the Planter, Boush, for City Point, passed G

Arrived in Hampton Roads, Hole, the ship Atlantic, capt. from Liverpool.

our fields for devestation, our
age; and who, in the indecision,
has held us forth to the world's
c, and cowardly race, destined to
phal car, and to augment the own.
To be continued.)

EW YORK, Sept. 27.
Packer from Falmouth, and the
er, from Bristol, we have received
e to the 12th Aug. of which
the principal articles.
was elated into the Hook year.
h private schooner, and the cap-
readiness for an engagement's but
water could overtake the Packer
arrived at the quarantine ground.

LONDON, August 11.
has it in contemplation to call up
ner in this country to leave his
nd occupation at the Alien Office,
sures against those who neglect to
cent has caused the most strict on
to the commanders of the differ-
ar, that any of the crew who may
otherwise hurt, so as to render it
d them to the Hospitals, may re-
ket, to prevent their being depri-
aditory reports are in circulation,
conduct about to be adopted by
vers; by one it is confidently as-
Czar of Russia has given the
l assurance to our government of
osition to the cause in which we
ad that there is reason to believe
a fleet now cruising in the Baltic
British port. A second report
is, that in consequence of the
Elbe, the Russian Ambassador in
orders to return home, unless
of the Court of Petersburgh were
Elbe reopened. It is also stated
Consul having demanded of the
ark permission to garrison Hol-
h troops, the Danes and Swedes
to declare against France. No
reports have we been enabled to
stable authority.

ailed yesterday in the city the
ory accounts have been received
on of the Dutch to seize the first
themselves from the tyranny of
we have received every possible
undertake an expedition to the

ish Packet Princess Amelia,
; ship Black River, Gallup-
; Amsterdam; brig George
adiz; Rocco, Galliachal, Jersey,
d to captain Hamilton, of the
the following extracts from his
at Cape Francois, on the ad
America of Baltimore, time of
schr. Hiram, Chase, of New
ew York in 5 or 6 days; City
for New York in 8 or 9 days;
and for Baltimore, to sail 3d
Jefferies of and for Philadel-
; of Philadelphia, uncertain;
Charleston, 7 or 8 days; long
New York, just arrived; two
unknown; and an eastern brig
3, 29, long. 74, spoke scur.
from Jamaica for Boston, out
ape was closely blockaded by
dron under the command of
gh, who boarded Capt. H. 3
he Cape, treated him with the
and permitted him to proceed
ent. American produce
Government had put every
in requisition, payable one
and two thirds in bills of ex-
drawn by the colonial prefec-
order of the goods. Accords
an, received 10 or 12 days
s sailing, mentioned its be-
most deplorable distress, and
looked for.

Lapwing, capt. Skeene, with
is taken at St. Pierre, arrived
Newfoundland, on the 13th
ge, captured a schooner under

ers, Clements, from Boston,
Nova Scotia, on the 5th inst.
Kelly, from do on the 4th.
since our last.

Gallup, 44 days from Bristol.
tol Trader, just arrived from
, and ship Hop, to sail in
is port. Sailed in company,
ton, for this port. August
, spoke ship Phœbe, Jackson,
verpool, out 20 days; same
hammond, of New Bedford,
er Liverpool, out 22 days.
spoke brig Orion, Pryor, from
days. 9th, long. 47, 31.
Braine, out 22 days from
rt, and kept company with

Princes Amelia, Wade, 43
and 5 from Halifax. Com-
saw a vessel standing in
British Packet Townsend,
sailed from Halifax, with
and the Lydia sloop of war.

Brig Georgia Packet, Living, 50 days from
Cádiz. Left there, ship Eugenia, Mansfield,
and brig Ann, Dillingham, both just arrived
from this port. August 28th, in lat. 44, 31,
long. 22, spoke sloop Henry, from Nantucket,
for Cape de Verds. Sept. 19, lat. 37 38, long.
50, spoke a brig of and from East Greenwich,
for Surinam. 24th, lat. 39, 56, long. 73 spoke
ship Enterprise, from this port for Cork, out 2
days.

CAMDEN, (s. c.) August 1.
APPARITION!!!

On or about the 20th of June last, as I
lay meditating before day, I saw plainly the
appearance of a young woman, by name
Ashley, standing by my bed-side. Tabi-
tha departed this life about the 15th of Fe-
bruary last. The apparition said to me,
"Will you go to my father's house, and
read and pray with them, pray mightily
with them, and warn them to prepare to
meet their God in heaven? And also, go
to my sister's house and warn them also to
to prepare to meet their God in heaven?"
And I said I will go. This alarming sight
and voice put me in a strange amazement
for ten days; when one day as I was alone
in my Smith shop, about mid-day, I heard
a voice say to me, "I am afraid you will
not go to my father's house." I then turned
to see who it was, but saw no one. I
then turned to go out, when the voice said,
"And will you go?" I then spoke an said,
If the Lord will enable me I will go, and
perform as far as the Lord enable me. The
voice replied "Do as soon as you can make
it convenient." Accordingly I went and
performed my message, and again on my
return, I heard the voice say to me, "Now
I am satisfied." The apparition was dressed
in a robe of white, of a strange description.

South Carolina, Kershaw district.

Personally appear, Wm. Gragg who
being duly sworn, says on oath, that the
foregoing declaration is certain and true.
Sworn to and signed, this 8th day of Ju-
ly, 1803.

WILLIAM GRAGG.
Before me, JOHN NIXON.

NORFOLK, September 24.
The British ship Lane, capt. Veal, from Bris-
tol, with dry goods and salt, is gone up to City
Points.

Arrivals from Virginia.

The Hero, Coie, at Cowes; Rebecca, Frazer,
at Falmouth; Julian, Clark, at Liverpool; Scipio,
Hoult, at do. Henry, Jacks, at London; Vengeance,
at Lisbon; Camilla, Lake, at Oporto.

The Gosport, Chamberlain, cleared at London
the 5th August for this port. The New York,
Cros, for City Point, passed Gravesend the 2d
ult.

Arrived in Hampton Roads, bound to Hob's
Hole, the ship Atlantic, capt. Howe, 60 days
from Liverpool. Sailed in company with the
ship Planter, Boush, for City Point, and last part-
ed with her on the 15th inst. in lat. 37, long. 64.
Aug. 27, in lat. 43, long. 50, spoke the ship
Amiable, Ricker, et al for Philadelphia, 50 days
from Gibraltar; also the Hugh Johnson, Weld,
from Embden, bound to Boston. Aug. 30, in
lat. 42, long. 55, spoke the ship Columbine,
Bruce, 37 days from Liverpool bound to Boston.
Sept. 17, in lat. 36, long. 68, spoke schooner
from Norfolk, 11 days out, bound to Lisbon.
Sept. 18, spoke the brig Comet, from Philadel-
phia, bound to Barbadoes, 3 days out.

BENNETT and WATTS
Have imported in the ship Ann, Capt. Bradford,
FALL GOODS,
which will be immediately opened and offered for
Sale on the usual terms.

Sept. 27. d3w

FOR SALE,
A handsome PIANO FORTE, warranted.
BELL and WRAY.
Sept. 27. d

FLAX SEED.

The highest price given for Flax Seed.

A. Smith & Son.
(a 5 d)

Lost at the late Fire,
A fire Bucket painted red and inscribed 'Frank-
lin Fire Society, Wm. Ladd, 1792.' Whoever
will return it to the subscriber shall be liberally
rewarded.

J. G. LADD.
Sept. 27.

Fresh Fruit.
The subscriber has for sale at his dwelling in Pitt
Street, between King & Cameron Streets,
Limes, Lemons, Oranges,

WITH OTHER
FRUITS, NUTS, &c. &c.
THOMAS SIMMS.

Sept. 24. d

Notice.
DURING my absence from this place, Joseph
Gilpin is empowered to transact my business.

Benjamin Shreve, jun.
Sept. 19.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30.

HEALTH-OFFICE,

SEPTEMBER 30.

The Committee of Health report, two
deaths for 24 hours ending this morning at
10 o'clock.

They acknowledge with gratitude, the
receipt of 100 dollars from a gentleman,
who has requested that his name may not
be published, and 30 dollars from another,
also, ten dollars from Mr. G. W. Craik.
ANDREW JAMIESON,
Chairman.

THE dreadful Note of preparation in Eu-
rope seems to have created pain in our home po-
litical discussions; and the columns which erst
were devoted to mangling and cutting up federal
men and measures are now employed in bestow-
ing upon the enemies of Bonaparte the honor of
democratic invective, and in invoking the bles-
sings of Heaven upon England by embalming it
with their execrations.

The Genet machines, which were clogged by Washington, and laid up in the time of Adams are now drawn forth, and their wheels begin to be set in motion. Already they creak a little—they move but slowly as yet; but we hear them working, and can venture to assure the public that they may soon expect, what between the audacity and industry of our Cis-Atlantic jacobins, and the efficacy of some excellent oil, whereof much has and more will be imported from France, to set them very soon as industriously and actively at work as ever—yea, we hope until their axles take fire and burn them all up.

That domestic malice and animosity should give
way to foreign concerns, would be a novelty in
human affairs, if it could not be accounted for:
the nearer to home, the nearer the grudge: the
enmities and the vengeance of civil discord are
many degrees more horrible and more implacable
than those of foreign warfare. To turn off there-
fore from the massacre of federalists to that of
England, would appear odd to all but those who
are in the secret. As for those who are not in the
secret, let them remain so, and wonder.

One would think from the way things are ma-
naged that America was in the political hemi-
sphere one of those little miserable planets called
satellites, and that is revolved round those enormous
ones England and France, that though the
moves in a circle of her own it is still a circum-
scribed one round those planets whose motions
she is still obliged to follow through their vast
orbits, whether their track lies through burning
heat or freezing cold. So indeed, there are some
ingenious discoverers who would make us believe
—But their theories are in our opinions false.—
They want proof—they want the test of exper-
iment and we hope they ever will want it.

This politico-astronomical discovery was first
made at the beginning of the French revolution by an
eminent star gazing philosopher who from his
French observatory at Monticello endeavored to
alarm the people of this country with a most por-
tentous appearance which by turning his telescope
purposely the wrong way, he perceived in the
political hemisphere. The brightest constellation
that gives glory and lustre to our share of the
canopy—The Washington Sidus, he imagined or
pretended to imagine that he saw moving out
of its orb and falling into that of the Georgian
Sidus some years since discovered by a philosopher
of a different mould named HERSCHEL. The
supposed discovery created much noise—but no
alarm. None believed it: but some pretended to
believe it. The almanac makers had something
new to put in their almanacs, the political astro-
logers were supplied with new means of prediction,
from associations, conjunctions, conjectures
and things before then unheard of and unknown,
and of alarming the multitude with prognostica-
tions of portentous phenomena: and a general
alarm every one knows is the finest time that
can be thought of for every kind of imposture,
whether it be picking peoples pockets, bereaving
them on their senses, or plundering them of their
political rights.

The fallacy of the pretended discovery was soon
perceived; but some remnants of error and fatuity
attending it still lie asleep in the cobwebbed ca-
vities of certain empty heads; and these supply
our aforesaid political astrologers and almanac
makers with the means of filling up the gaps in
their hollow productions. To speak plainly. A
conspiracy with England is still the cry. And,
in short, America is held in so very humiliat-
ing a state that according to those gentlemen she is no
thing, but with reference to England or France.
The base, knavish aristocracy of Ireland never
made a more false and infamous trade of their war
whoop, of Popery, Whiteboy, French invasion, &
Pretender, though all within sight of their shores if
they existed at all, than our benevolent, candid
democrats do of England and English connections
though at the distance of 3000 miles, and though
they know that they might with equal truth speak
of Persian, Arabic, or Chinese connections, or as-
sert that the federal party were in league with the
Cham of the Kalmucks.

This mode of dispatching the decision of politi-
cal controversies in America, by a reference to
European politics, is something like the notion of
Sam Foote, in his Play of the Lane Lover where
in a mock trial he attempts to ridicule the law;
and makes the fate of a borough to depend in the
first instance on that of the estate, and the fate of
that again upon the taking away of a cherry tree
in the night. In the latter case the right of a
member of the British Parliament to his seat in the

House of Commons, and to an immense estate, is
to be decided by the particular time of night and
mode of stealing away a cherry tree from the pre-
mises. And in the former the rights of the Fed-
eral members to their seats in Congress, and to
the people's affections, are to rest upon the ma-
neuvres of a British letter of marque, or the mode
in which an English ship of war hails an Ameri-
can coaster; perhaps even upon the length of the
speaking trumpet with which she was hailed,
or the colour of the paint with which it was var-
nished.

Those things do well enough to give point to a
satire, to embellish a comic scene, or to exhib-
it an audience with strange and whimsical com-
binations; but it is by their being contradictory
that such combinations produce mirth. But they
are a little too ridiculous to be mixed with serious
concerns. If such mummery is presented to the
people it ought to be rejected with scorn.

(Courier.)

The cause of the fury of Buonaparte at
Boulogne when he cashiered the command-
ant, is thus related:

(London paper.)

"Two of our frigates, which were cruizing
off Boulogne, seeing an unusual bustle
on the ramparts, concluded that Bonaparte
was there, and fired two or three guns as a
bravado. The shot went over the works,
and fell into the town. This put the First
Consul into a prodigious rage, and a tremen-
dous discharge was kept up for some time
from all the batteries. The balls,
however, fell short of the Frigates, which
continued tranquil spectators of the confu-
sion they had occasioned. When the little
great man observed this, he burst into a
paroxysm of fury, tore the epaulets with
his own hand from the shoulders of the
commanding officer, dashed them on the
ground, and stamped and danced upon
them like a mad man! He then broke the
officer on the spot, and retired with a volley
of threats and execrations, which his pas-
sion rendered unintelligible."

What the patriotic virtuous Cato of Rome said
of the Roman people, may be said of all multitudes
with equal truth. "The people, said he
are like sheep: it is easier to drive a whole flock
than a single one." We doubt whether there is
a single individual in the United States, provided
he were possessed of sense and honesty, who
would have condescended to be cajoled by the
rank nonsense and abominable wickedness of
democracy and despotism. But we see that
whole flocks of them can.

Courier.

Method of preserving fruit of different kinds, in
a fleshy state above twelve months; for which
a premium of ten guineas was given by the
Dublin Society, to Signer Ignacio Buen-
sega.

It is necessary to pull the fruit two or three
days before you begin the process.

Take care not to bruise the fruit, and to pull
them before they are quite ripe.

Spread them on a little clean straw to dry
them. This is the best done on a floor, leav-
ing the windows open to admit fresh air, so
that all the moisture on the skin of the fruit
may be perfectly dried away.

Pears and apples take three days; strawber-
ries only twenty four hours. Take the largest and
freshest fruit. Close a common earthen jar, with
a stopper of the same, which will fit close.
There must not be more than a pound (of straw-
berries) in each jar.

The pears and apples, when sorted and dried,
must be wrapped paper. Twist it closely about
the fruit. Then lay clean straw at the bottom,
and a layer of fruit; then a layer of straw; and
so on, till your vessel be full: but you must not
put more than a dozen in a jar: if more, then
weight will bruise those at the bottom.

Peaches and apricots are best stored up, wrapped
each in salt paper, between the fruit, and also the layers.
Grapes must be stored in the jar, with fine shred paper, which will keep one.
From touching the other as much as possible.
Five or six bunches are the most that should be
put into one jar; if they are not so many: for it
is to be understood, that whenever you open a
jar, you must use that day, all the fruit that is
in it.

Strawberries, as well as peaches, should have
fine shred paper under, and between them, in
the place of the straw, which is only to be used for
apples and pears. But in the strawberries and the paper layer by layer.

When the jar is full put on the stopper, and have it well fitted
round, so as perfectly to keep out the air. A
composition of rosin, or grafting wax, is best;
let none of it get within the jar, which is to be
placed in a temperate cellar. Be sure to finish your
process in the last quarter of the moon.

Do not press the fruit; as any juice running
out, would spoil all below.

Bonaparte wears a plain jacket upon his
tour along the coast, well knowing that it
will be well trimmed when he ventures to
cross the channel.

(London paper.)

A Seaman once coming before the com-
mittee of shipping of the East-India Com-
pany in Leaden-hall-street, to be examined
for some office on board one of the Compan-
y's ships, was treated with slight and con-
tempt by one of the members, who went so

far as to say that he doubted whether the
fellow could box the compass, that is to
say, run over regularly all the points of it.
Jack sturdily but humorously replied, "I
can better than you can, say the Lord's
Prayer." All the other members laughed
and Jack encouraged offered to lay him five
guineas of it. "You can't be off said
some." So the insolent gentleman think-
ing it best to put a good face upon the mat-
ter said, "Done with you," and laid down
his five guineas too. The honest tar went
through his pnt, and boxed off the com-
pass in high spirits, and with great precision
and rapidity.

The member of the committee then fol-
lowed, and with little trouble went thro'
the Lord's Prayer, having done which he
stretched forth his hand to take up the
cash. "Avast! avast!" cried Jack, grip-
ping his wrist with the strength of an ox—
not so fast neither. "Why," said the other
"you have not said the compass better than
I did the Lord's Prayer." "Ay, but hold,
I'm not half done yet," returned the sailor,
and immediately began and said

Ricketts, Newton and Co.

Have received and for Sale,
A few bales German Linens,
2 trunks calicoes and chintzes,
2 do. hosey,
10 boxes wool and cotton cards,
5 tresses threads,
30 boxes dipp'd and mould candles,
10 hds. molasses,
4 do. Jamaica spirits,
6 do. sugars,
20 barrels prime pork,
50 do. herrings,
20 do. lard,
30 kegs James river tobacco,
100 tons plaster.

They are giving Cash, for wheat,
flour, corn, rye, beans and tobacco.

August 1.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale by
Robert and John Gray,
At their Book Store, King Street, Alexandria,

HISTORY

OF THE

British Expedition to Egypt.

TO WHICH IS SUBJOINED,

A sketch of the present state of that country
and its means of defence. Illustrated
with maps, and a portrait of Sir

RALPH ABERCROMBIE.

BY ROBERT F. WILSON,
Lieutenant Colonel of Cavalry, in his Bri-
tannic Majesty's service, and Knight of
the Imperial Military Order of Maria
Thereza.

September 21.

VALUABLE LANDS

FOR SALE.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust executed
by Henry Lee to the subscriber, for securing
a debt due from said Henry Lee, to Wm. Lud-
well Lee, deceased, the following tracts of
Land will be

Sold at public Auction,
for ready money, at the times and places here
after mentioned, that is to say:

One Tract containing 2,800 acres
called Hollis's Marsh, lying in the county of
Westmoreland, adjoining the Stafford estate, and
bordering on the Potomac river.

One other Tract containing 500
acres lying in the county of Fairfax, at the mouth
of Difficult run, on the west side thereof, and
bordered by the Potomac river at the Great Falls.

One other tract containing 1600
acres, together with a moiety of a mill, lying
in Frederick county, where the said tract is called
and known by the name of Buffaloe Marsh.

These tracts will be sold on the respective pre-
mises: The 1st on the 28th of September; the
2d on the 6th of October, and the 3d on the
13th of October next.

The above tracts will be laid off and sold in
smaller parcels, if the title papers can be obtained
in time to enable the subscriber to have them
divided.

Bushrod Washington.

August 19.

12310

District of Columbia,
County of Alexandria, fl.

JUNE TERM, 1803.

John Potts, Complainant,
AGAINST

Robert Finley, John Bannayne,
Andrew Buchanan, Jas. Hob-
kirk and Robt. Buchanan Dun-
lop, merchants and partners un-
der the firm of Finley, Ban-
ayne & Co. and Wm. Wilson,
Defendants,

The defendants, Robert Finley, Jno.
Bannayne, Andrew Buchanan, Jas. Hobkirk and
Robt. Buchanan Dunlop, not having entered their
appearance and given security according to the
act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it
appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon
affidavit, that the said Robert Finley, John Bannayne,
Andrew Buchanan, James Hobkirk, and
Robert Buchanan Dunlop are not inhabitants of
this district, on motion of the said complainant,
by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defen-
dants, Robert Finley, John Bannayne, Andrew
Buchanan, James Hobkirk, and Robert Buchanan
Dunlop do appear here on the first day of Novem-
ber, court next, and enter their appearance to the
suit and give security for performing the decree of
the court; and that the other defendant Wm.
Wilson, do not pay away, convey or secrete the
debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects
in his hands belonging to the said defendant,
Robert Finley, John Bannayne, Andrew
Buchanan, James Hobkirk, and Robert Buchanan
Dunlop until the further order or decree of this
court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith
published for two months successively, in one of
the public newspapers published in this county,
and that another copy be posted at the front door
of the court house of the said county.

A copy—Telt, G. DENEALE,
S. 20. d2m Clerk.

For Sale at the Vendue Store,
A Copper Still

that will hold about 300 Gallons.

T. PATTEN.

August 31.

I have just received,

and offer for sale on reasonable terms,

TEN BALES

EAST INDIA GOODS,

consisting of

Gauripore Sannahs, Allihab Emerty,
Seneapore Bastahs, Miugga Mamoody,
Lucipore, do. Beertoob Gurrah,
Chittabully do. Barrapooty,
Brown do. Bandanna Hhs.

Benjamin Shreve, jun.

August 1.

eo

Just Received and for sale by the

Subscriber,

36 Pipes Holland Gin, of the best

quality and flavor,

A quantity of Sole Leather,

100 Cheeses,

A few bales India Cottons,

10 hds Mulcovado Sugar,

Beet and Pork,

Coarse Salt, &c.

J. G. LADD.

September 7.

eo

Dr. Thomas Triplett,

INFORMS the public that he has recommenced

the practice of Medicine and Surgery in their

several branches, and as he intends to pursue the

duties of his profession in the town and country,

will at all times be in readiness to attend, when

called on, at his house in Royal street, three

doors south of Mr. Gadsby's hotel.

August 31.

eo 121

For Sale, by

ROBERT & JOHN GRAY,

WHEATON'S

GENUINE PATENT JAUNDICE

B I T T E R S,

A MEDICINE extremely useful when

A Jaundice and Bilious Complaints are so

prevalent among the citizens of America and the

West Indies. They are a useful and efficacious

Medicine for curing Jaundice and Bilious disor-

ders, and removing that sinking, faint, distressed

feeling at the stomach, difficulty of breathing, loss

of appetite, and sleepy, dull heaviness in the fore-

part of the day, weakness and trembling of the

limbs, dizziness of the head, and yellowness of

countenance, complaints so common to jaundice

and bilious people.

Also removing constipation of the bowels, ob-

structions of urine, choleric complaints, pukings

and purgings, indigestion, sick head ache, rheu-

matic complaints, &c. (which arise from a collec-

tion of sour, bilious matter in the stomach) and

at length restoring the constitution to strength and

vigor.

They are also found very useful to carry off

worms, and cure ricketty children, and may be

used with safety in all constitutions, ages and

sexes.

The many cures that have been effected in New

England, by the above medicine, (as may be

seen in the bills) prevent the necessity of further

recommendation.

LIKewise,

Wheaton's Patent Itch Ointment.

The only medicine in the world which will

certainly cure the ITCH, without having in it

any thing either dangerous or disagreeable; it

being composed mostly of ingredients never before

discovered or used in that disorder. One box cures

a person, and there need be no washing after the

use of it, as the skin is generally left cleaner and

smoother after the use of it than before.

August 2.

2aw6m

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the plantation of Law-

rence Lewis, esq. Fairfax county, on Friday the

19th inst. a Negro man named

PETER:

He is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 in-

ches high, rather slender made, very dark com-

plexion; has a large scar on one of his legs,

occurred by the cut of a scy the last harvest,

the wound not perfectly cured: his clothes not

recollected, but believe nothing more than a

common Negro cotton jacket and trousers. He was

seen in Alexandria last Saturday, and it is sup-

posed he is now in that place. All masters of

slaves and others are cautioned against harboring

or carrying off said fellow at their peril. The

above reward will be given for securing him in

any jail so that I get him again, or upon deli-

vering him to the subscriber, with all reasonable

charges paid.

Roger Farrell, Manager.

August 24.

eo

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on Sunday

the 14th inst. an apprentice boy to the Coopers

trade, named MICHAEL FOLEY, between 18

and 19 years old, about 5 feet 4 inches high,

dark straight hair, and has a remarkable down

cast sheepish look. Being born in the west of

Ireland he will be easily discovered by his dialect.

Had on when he absconded, a nankeen upper

jacket, thickset waistcoat, new ticklenburg trou-

fers and a new wool hat, but took other clothes

with him. It is supposed he has gone towards

Baltimore. If taken up 20 miles from

Alexandria I will pay 15 dollars, and if more

than 50 miles 20 dollars reward and all rea-

sonable charges.

Sept. 8.

1aw7w.

CHAS. JAMIESON.

August 15.

eo

Printing in all its variety exe-

cuted at this office.

Washington Tavern.

RANDOLPH MOT

Has removed to the house lately occupied by

Mr. PETER HESKELL, sign of